



**NSF Directorate for Engineering | Division of  
Chemical, Bioengineering, Environmental, and Transport Systems (CBET)  
Environmental Engineering & Sustainability Cluster**

## **Energy for Sustainability**

**Program Director - Greg Rorrer\* - [grorrer@nsf.gov](mailto:grorrer@nsf.gov)**

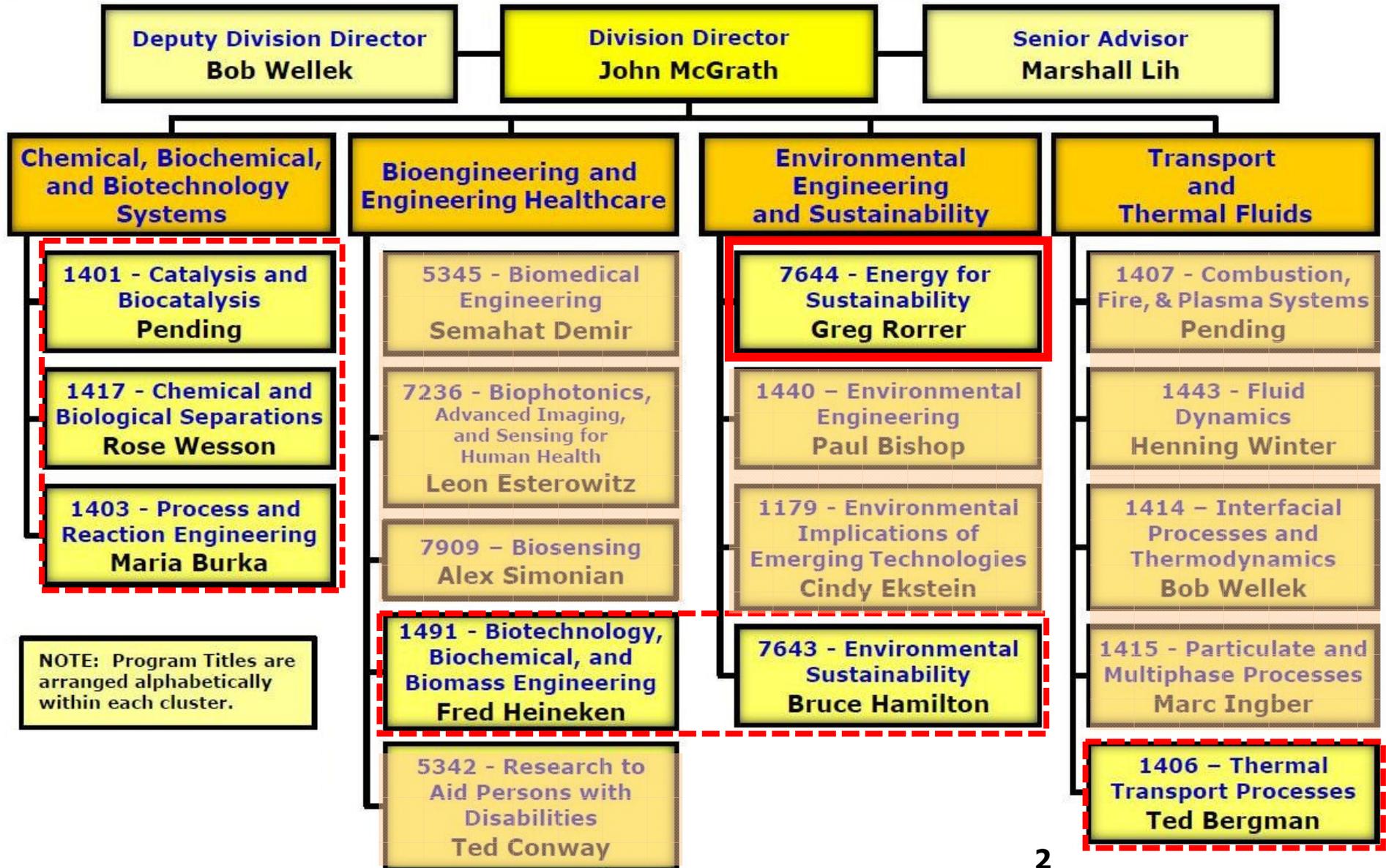
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**\* Rotator from Oregon State University, Chemical Engineering (24 August 2009)**

- ◆ Current Program Interest Areas**
- ◆ Existing Award Portfolio**
- ◆ Recent Proposal Activity**
- ◆ Examples of Program Research Projects**



National Science Foundation | Directorate for Engineering  
**Chemical, Bioengineering, Environmental,  
and Transport Systems Division (CBET)**





# Current Program Interest Areas

**Biomass Conversion,  
Biofuels & Bioenergy**

**Multi-disciplinary**

**Inter-disciplinary**

- ◆ Collaborative proposals
- ◆ IDR proposals

**International**

- ◆ Conferences
- ◆ Workshops

*Renewable Resources*

**Energy for  
Sustainability**

*Environmentally Benign  
Materials & Processes*

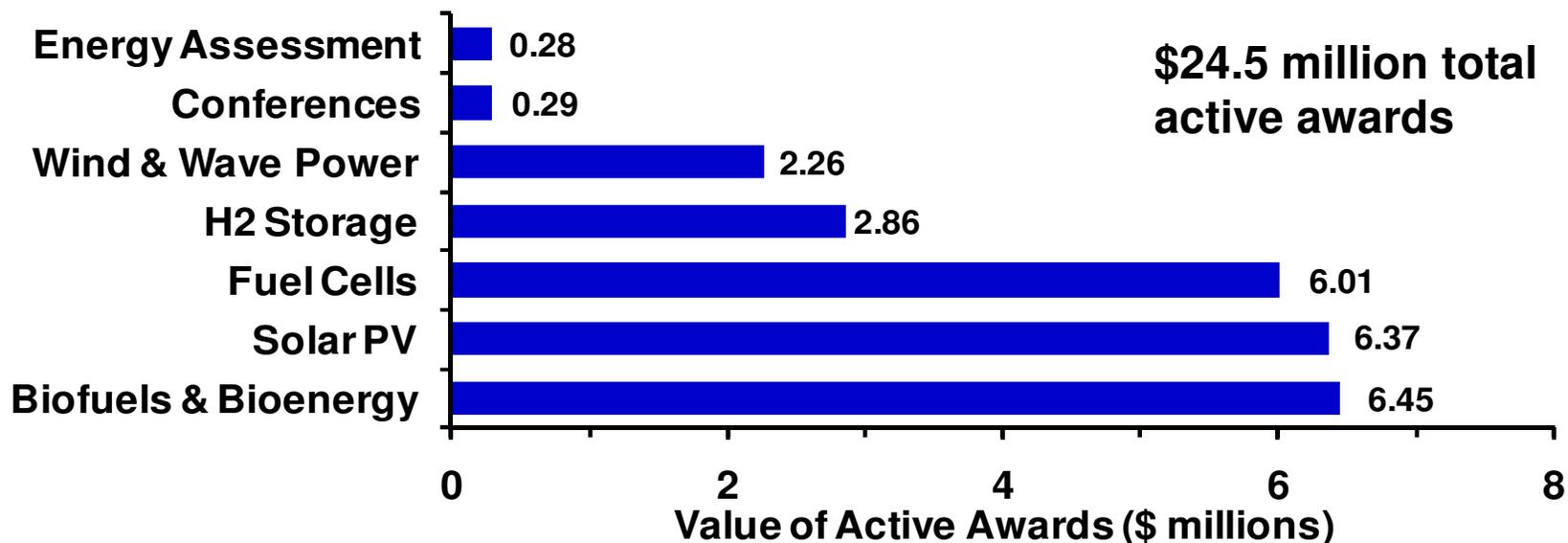
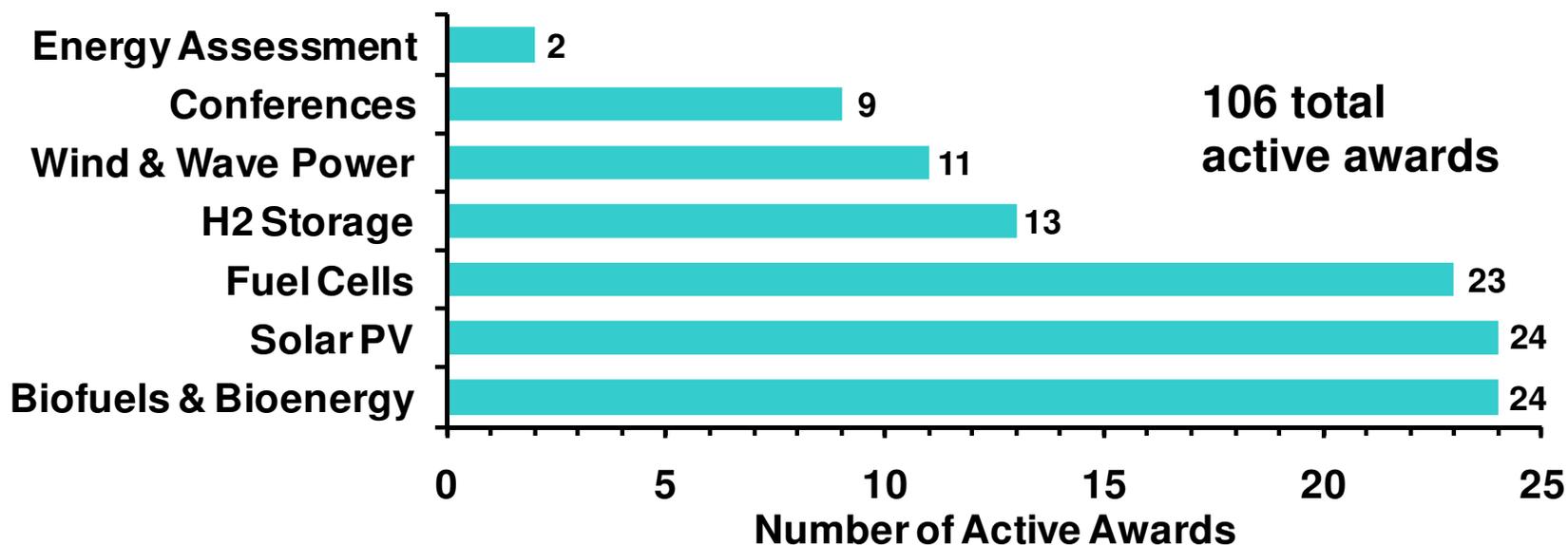
- ◆ Biological Eng
- ◆ Chemical Eng
- ◆ Electrical Eng
- ◆ Mechanical Eng
- ◆ Biosciences
- ◆ Chemistry
- ◆ Materials
- ◆ Physics

**Wind & Wave  
Power**

**Solar Photovoltaic  
Power & Fuels**



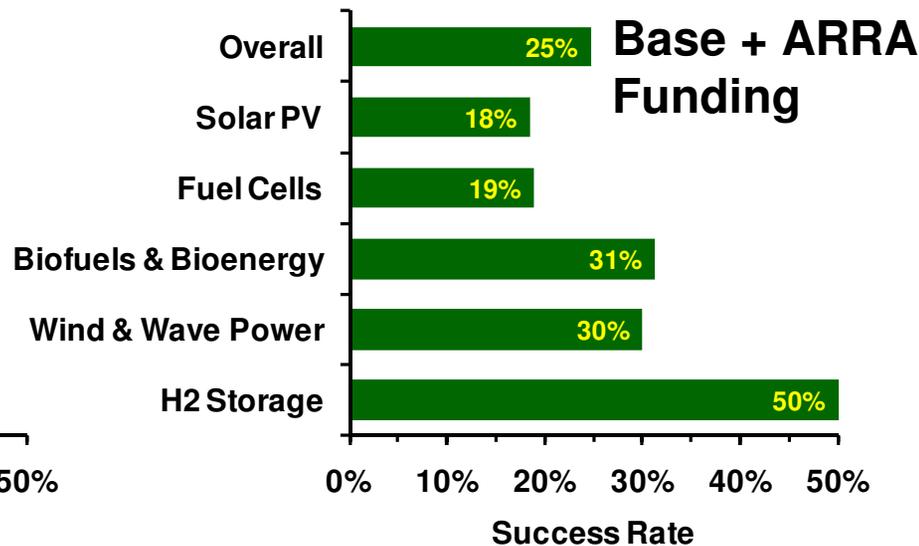
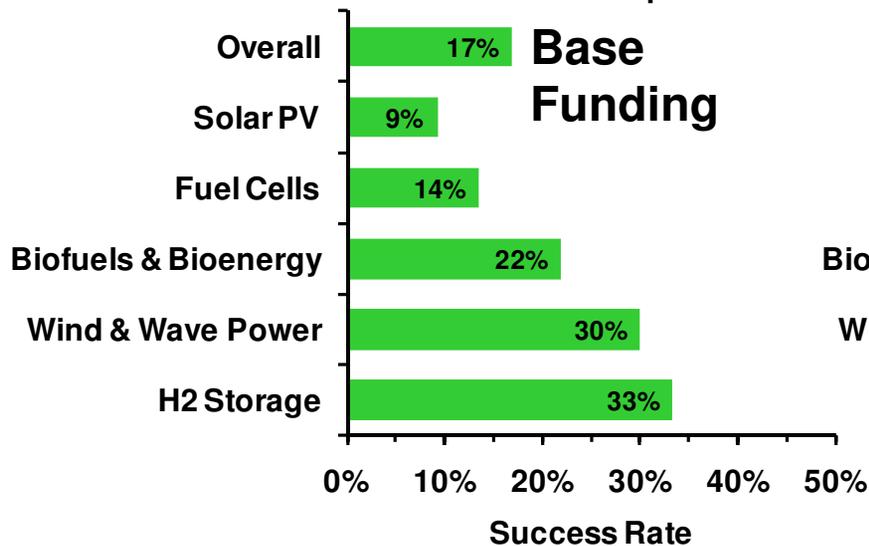
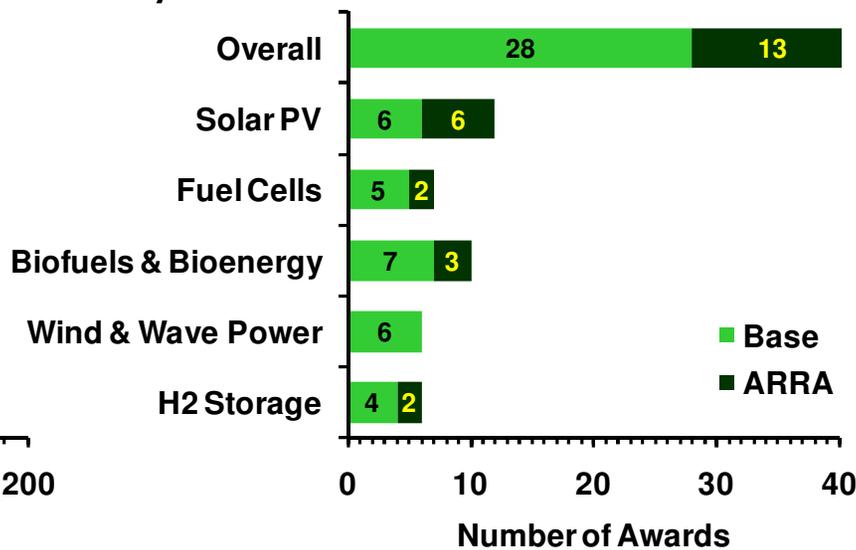
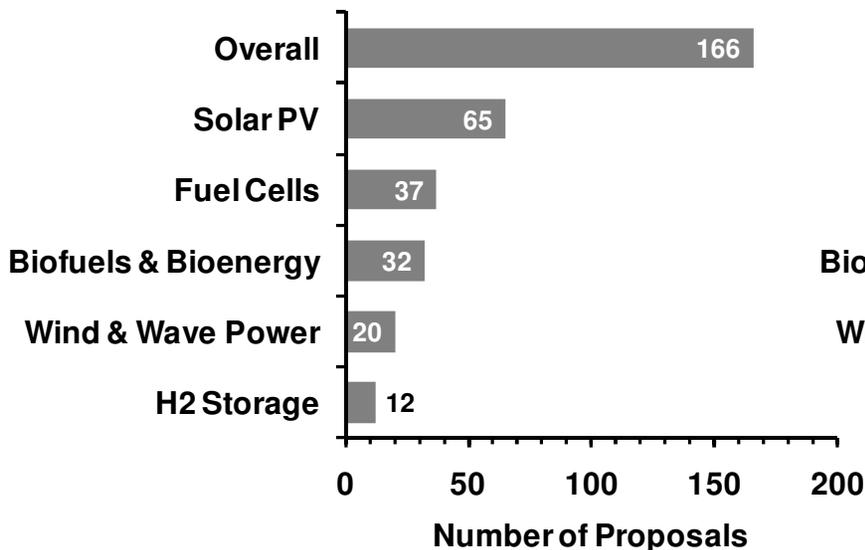
# Energy for Sustainability Program: Existing Award Portfolio - (September 2009)





# Energy for Sustainability Program: Recent Proposal Activity (March 2009 unsolicited)

## ARRA American Recovery and Reinvestment Act





# Engineering of a Microbial Platform for the Conversion of Light Energy into Chemical and Electrical Energy

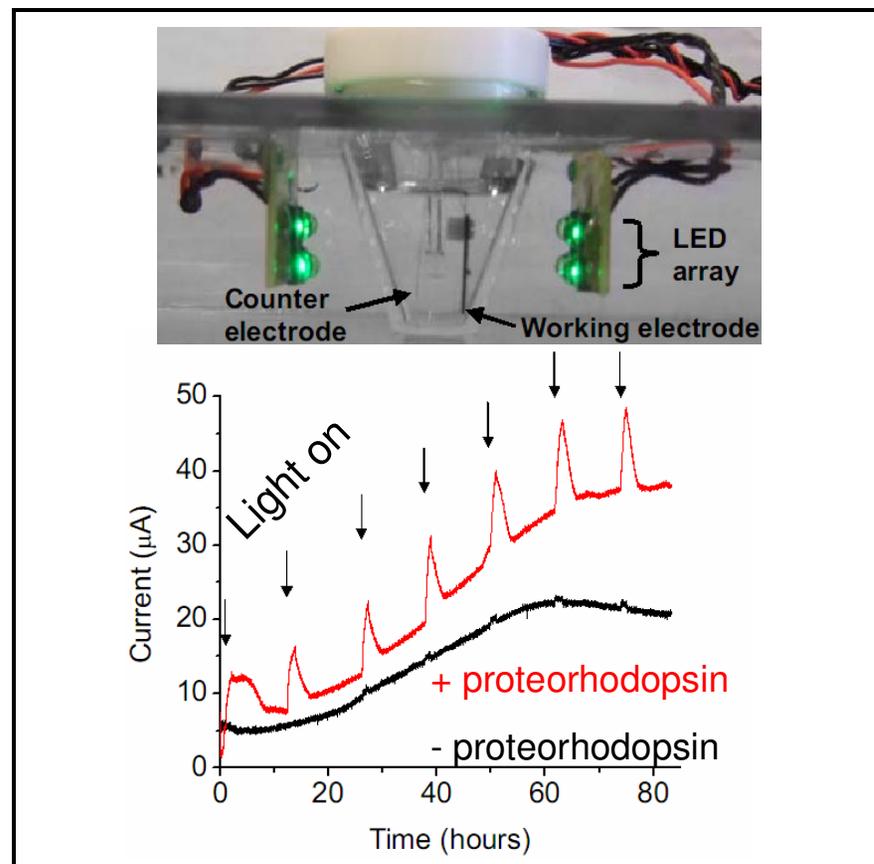
Claudia Schmidt-Dannert - University of Minnesota

Non-photosynthetic microbes:

- easier to engineer
- well-understood metabolism
- useful metabolic properties

Utilization of light energy to:

- drive metabolically expensive reactions
- generate electricity



**Goal:** Light-Energy Conversion in Engineered Non-Photosynthetic Bacteria

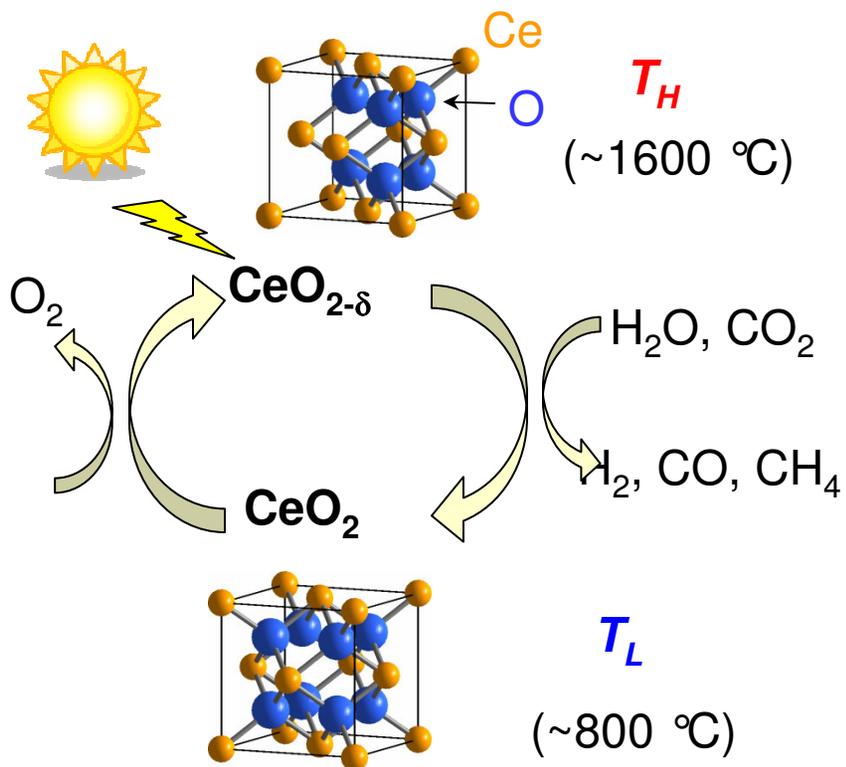
CBET 0756296

**Example:** Light-dependent current increase in electrochemical chambers containing engineered *Shewanella oneidensis* expressing proteorhodopsin



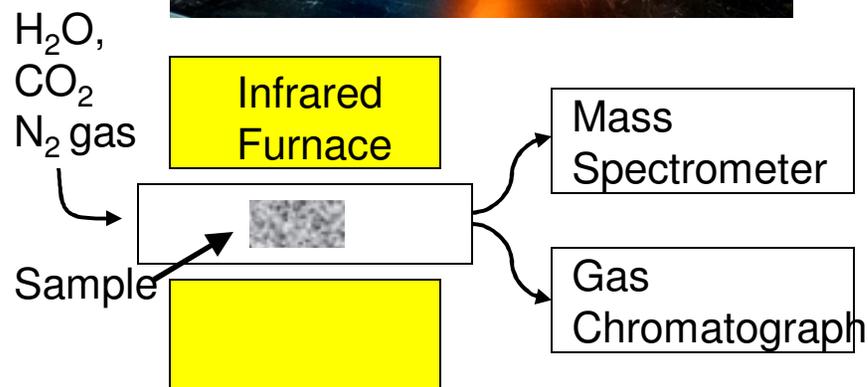
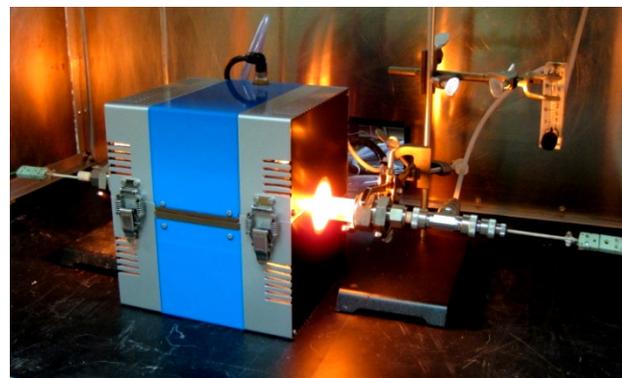
# Thermochemical Production of Fuels: Solar Energy After Dark

Sossina M. Haile - California Institute of Technology



Thermochemical cycling of ceria to produce solar fuels from CO<sub>2</sub> & H<sub>2</sub>O

solar surrogate (infrared furnace)



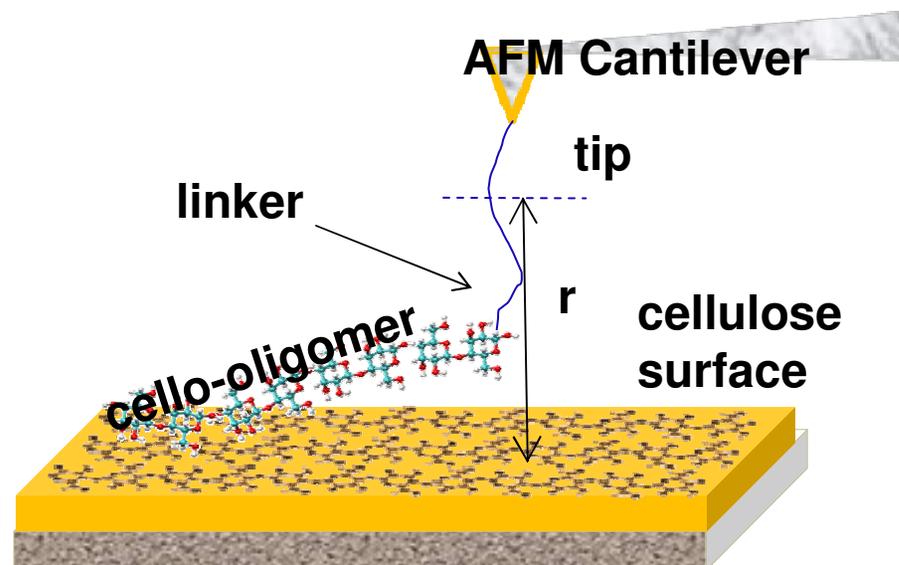
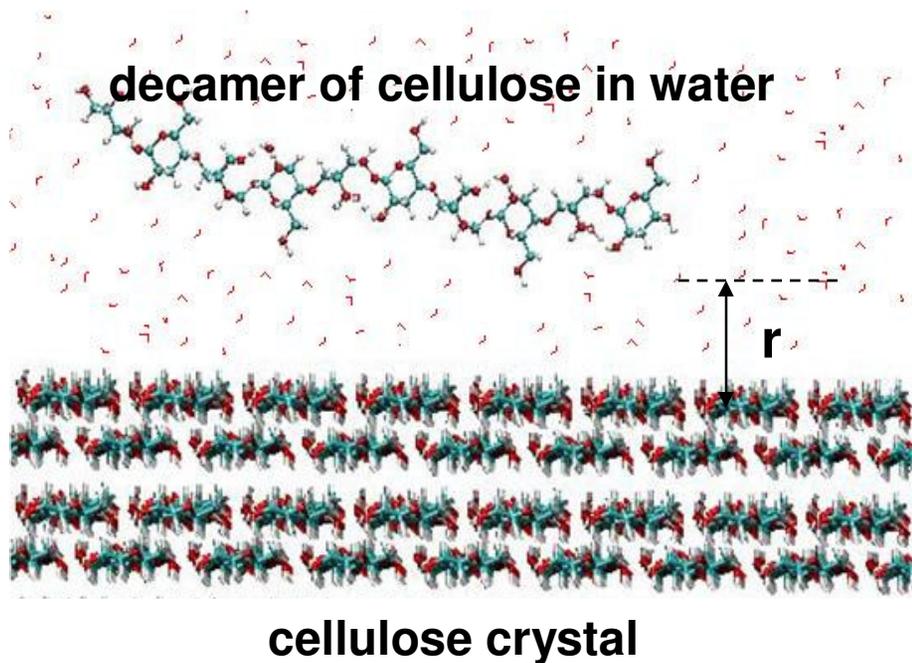
Thermochemical test station:  
dT/dt = 1000 °C/min; gas analysis

CBET-0829114



# Computational and Experimental Studies of Cellulose Degradation for the Production of Biofuels

Rajesh Khare - Texas Tech University



**Molecular Modeling:** Calculate the free energy required for separating cello-oligomers from cellulose crystal surface

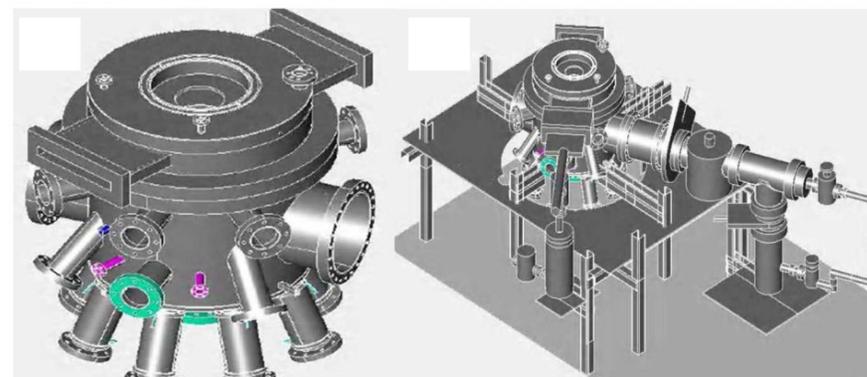
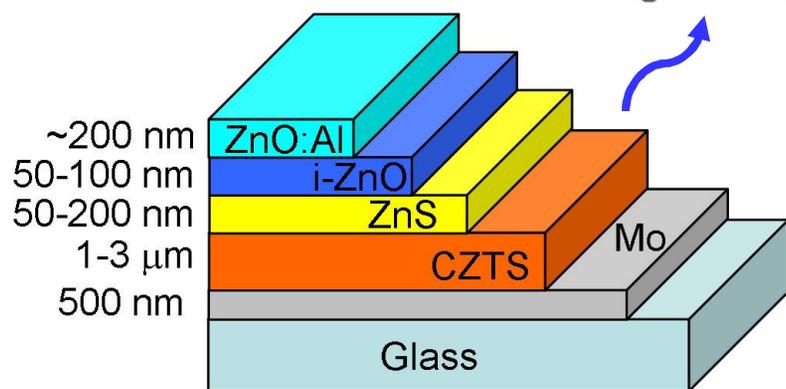
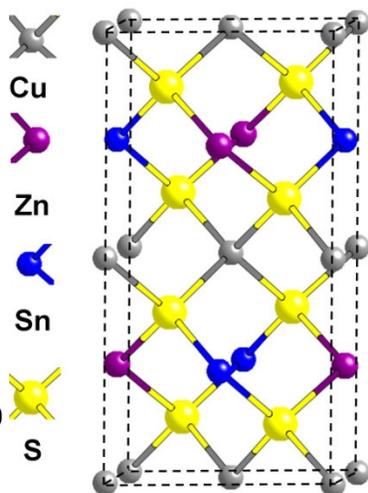
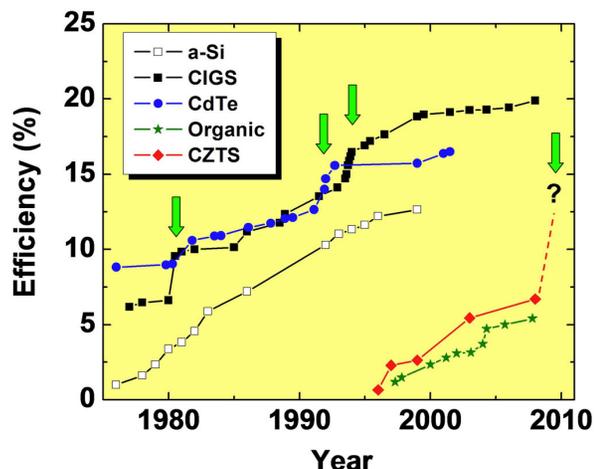
**AFM Experiments:** Determine the force required for separating cello-oligomers from cellulose crystal surface

CBET 0854463



# Copper Zinc Tin Sulfide (CZTS) Based Solar Cells

Eray S. Aydil & Stephen Campbell - University of Minnesota



**CZTS is a new and promising photovoltaic material that can be made from abundant and nontoxic elements.**

**The goal is to develop thin film deposition methods that will lead to breakthroughs in CZTS based solar cells.**



# Engineering Organic-Inorganic Hybrid Materials for the Conversion of Solar Energy

Cherie R. Kagan - University of Pennsylvania

The figure illustrates the synthesis and application of organic-inorganic hybrid materials. On the left, the synthesis starts with a long-chain organic molecule reacting with  $\text{SnCl}_4$  and a phosphorus-containing ligand to form a hybrid structure. This intermediate then reacts with  $\text{SiHBr}_3$  to form a final hybrid material. A schematic shows the energy levels (HOMO, LUMO) of the organic component and the hybrid material, with arrows indicating electron ( $e^-$ ) and hole ( $h^+$ ) transport between a cathode and anode. The hybrid material is then used in a device structure consisting of a metal layer, an organic-inorganic layer, a transparent conductor, and a glass or plastic substrate. The device is shown under illumination, with arrows indicating the flow of electrons and holes. A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) shows the device morphology with a 100 nm scale bar.

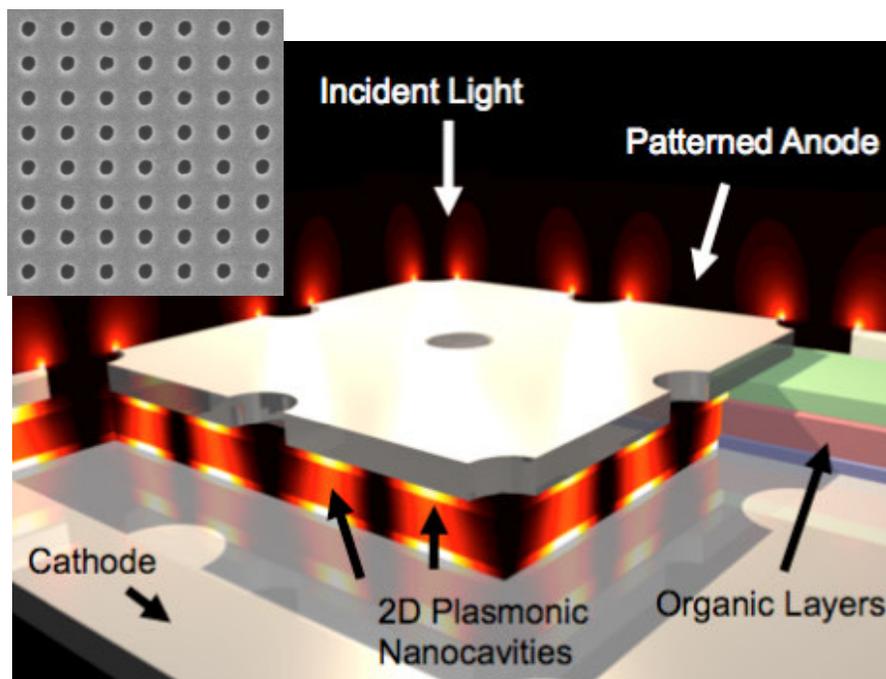
**Tailoring morphology and electronic structure in organic-inorganic hybrids**

**Spectroscopic and optoelectronic measurements of charge separation and transport important in solar cells**



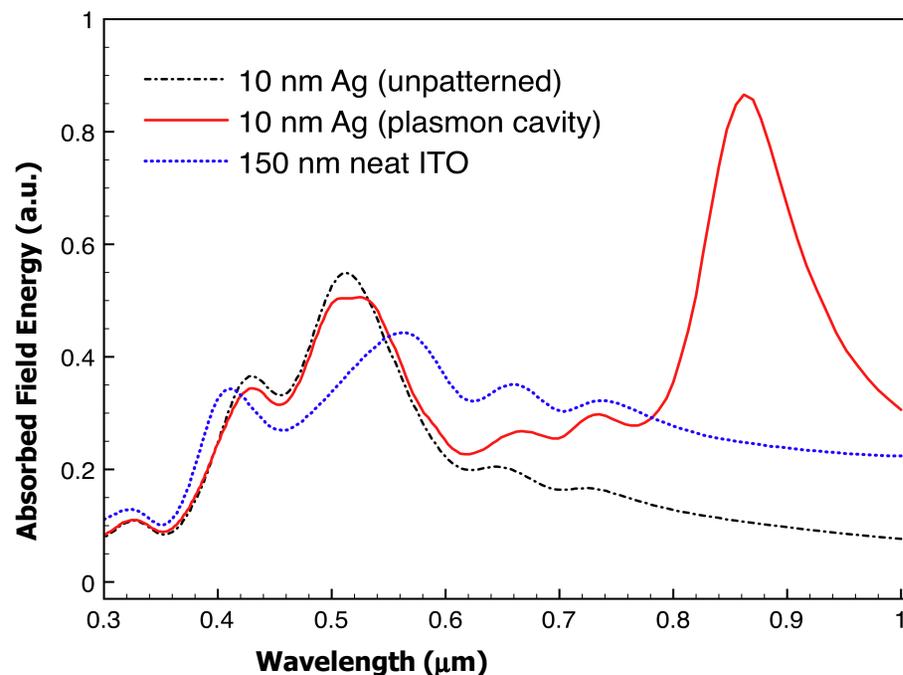
# Nanostructured Plasmonic Contacts for Enhanced Efficiency in Organic Photovoltaic Cells

Russell J. Holmes & Sang-Hyun Oh - University of Minnesota



**Organic photovoltaic cells (OPVs) are limited by poor optical absorption**

**Metallic nanostructures permit improved control over the internal optical field (Inset: 200 nm nanoholes in Ag by FIB)**



**Simulation of OPV on nanoslits shows enhanced absorption with patterning**

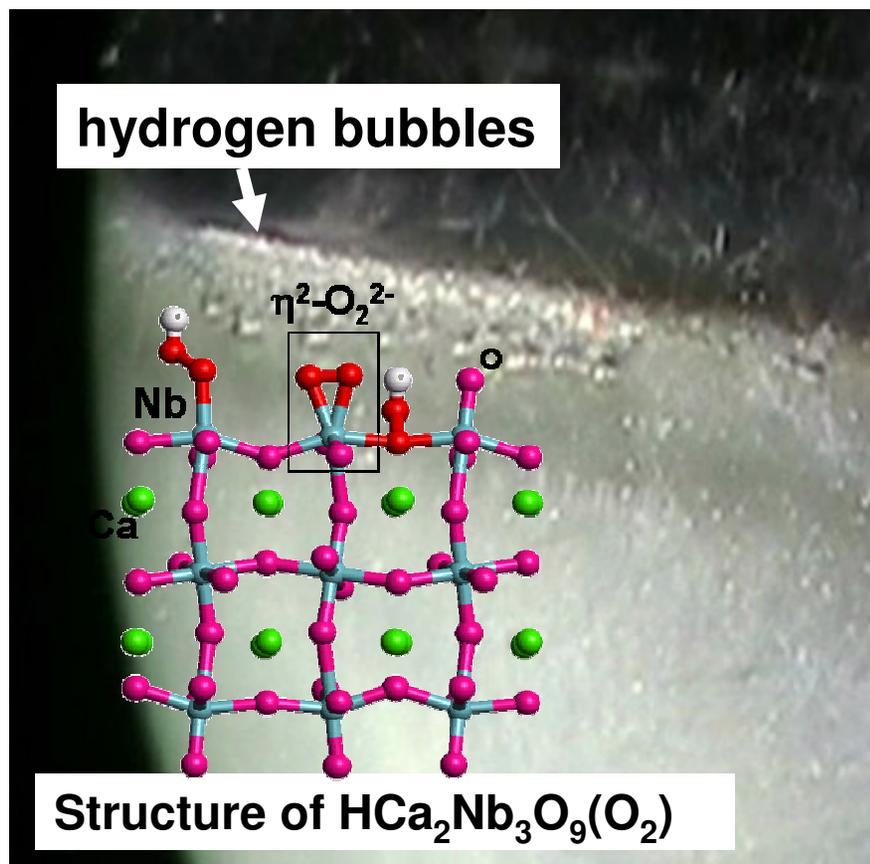
**Performance could exceed that of conventional transparent conductors like indium tin oxide (ITO)**

CBET 0946723



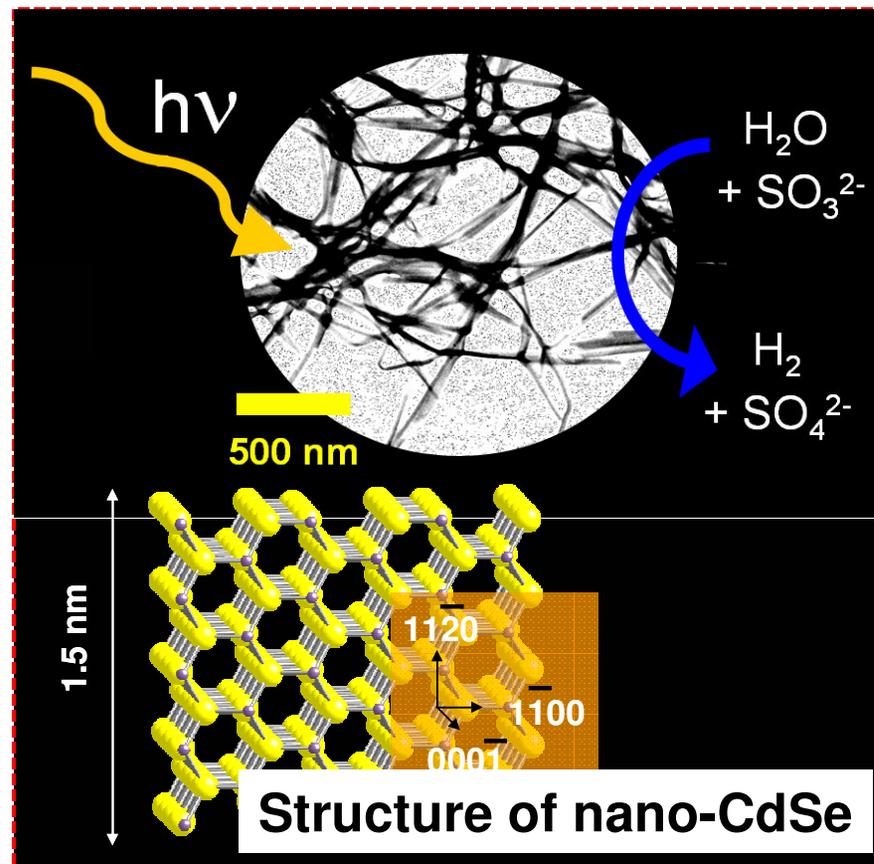
# Modular Construction of Nanostructured Catalysts for Solar Hydrogen Generation from Water

Frank E. Osterloh - University of California-Davis



Catalyst-Bound Peroxide Identified as Deactivating Reagent

CBET 0829142

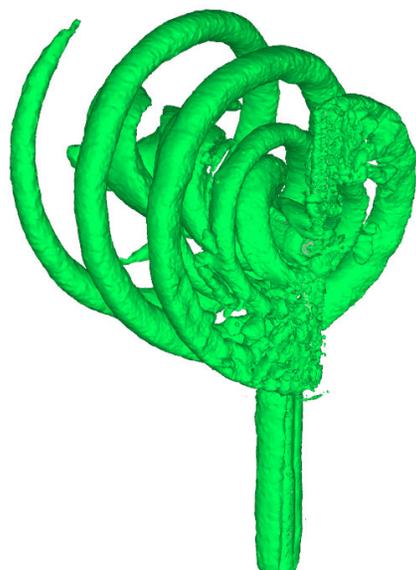


Quantum Size Effect Activates nano-CdSe for Photocatalytic  $\text{H}_2$  Evolution under Visible Light

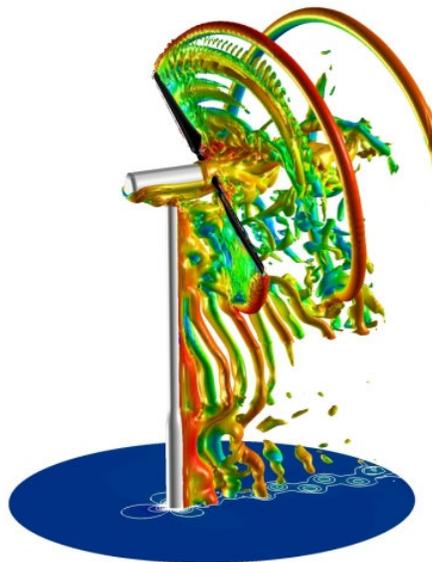


# Advances in Wind Turbine Analysis and Design

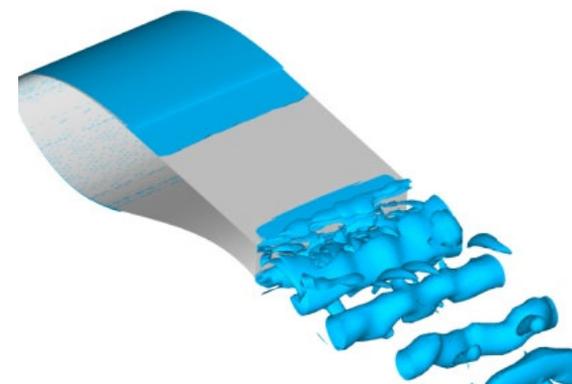
Marilyn J. Smith - Georgia Institute of Technology



**FUN3D** unstructured  
overset simulations  
of upwind HAWT



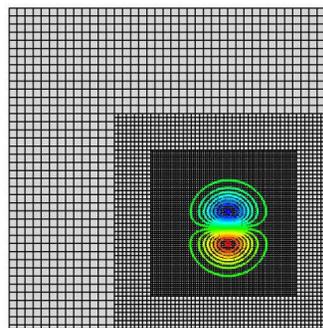
**OVERFLOW-2**  
overset simulation of  
downwind HAWT



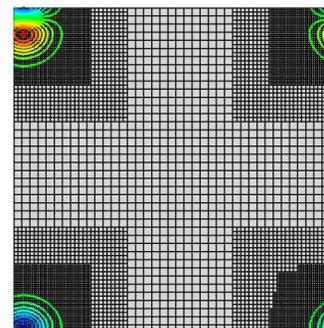
**Unsteady vortex**  
shedding of a HAWT  
rotor at moderate  
angles of attack

**Clockwise from top left:**  
**Simulations of full wind turbines;**  
**Example of vortex shedding from**  
**HAWT airfoil, Improved vortex**  
**propagation using SAMR**

t = 2 sec



t = 20 sec



**Inviscid vortex**  
**convection:**

- ◆ **Periodic domain**
- ◆ **Free-stream velocity is 45° angle**
- ◆ **4 levels of refinement**